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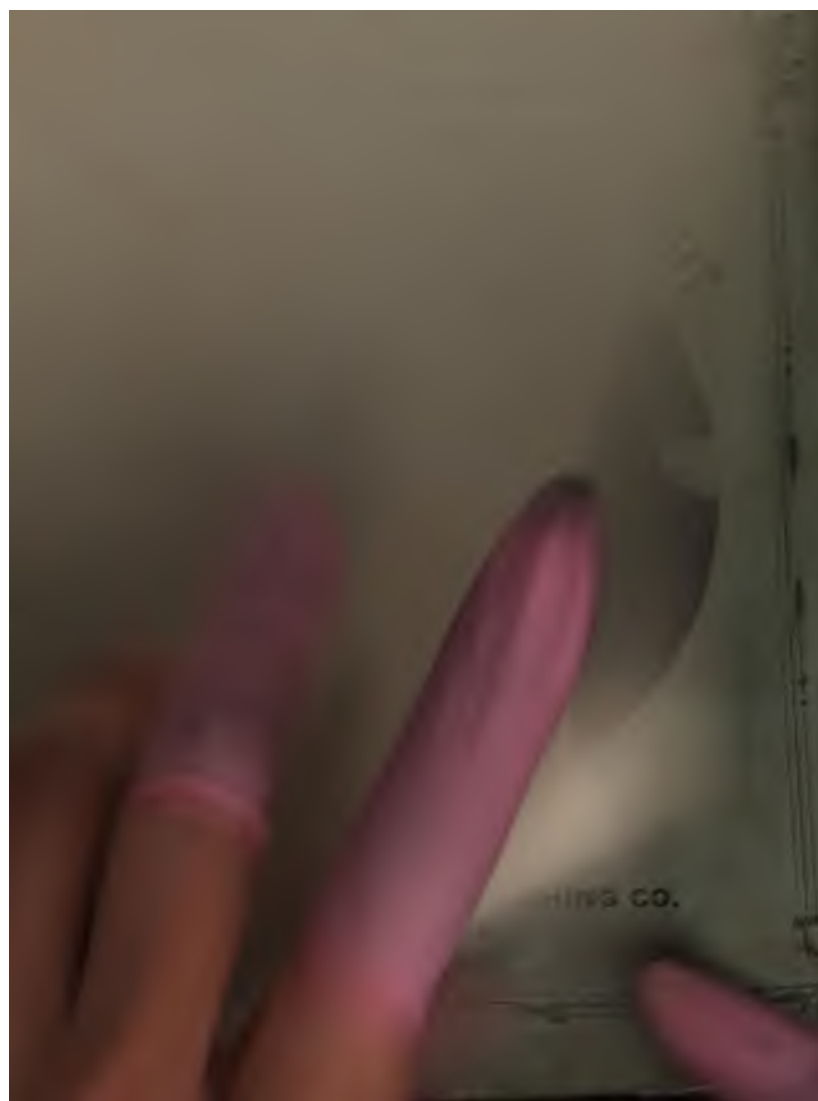
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THE HUDSON BY DAYLIGHT.

MAP

SHOWING THE

Prominent Residences, Historic Landmarks,
Old Reaches of the Hudson,
Indian Names, &c.

WITH DESCRIPTIVE PAGES.

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Landmarks and Residences

OF THE

HUDSON RIVER.

TOURIST GUIDE-BOARD.

Desbrosses Street Pier to 22d Street.

As the Hudson River Steamer leaves its dock at the foot of Desbrosses Street, a charming view to the south is obtained of New York Harbor, the Narrows, the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty, Staten Island, and in clear weather the Highlands of Navesink; to the west Jersey City, with its miles of docks and Grain Elevators, and New York on the east reaching from the Battery to the Heights of Fort Washington. Chief among the prominent buildings are the New York Life Insurance Co. with Clock Tower, the square, grey stone structure of the Mutual Reserve, the tall, narrow structure of the Shoe and Leather Bank Building, the dome of the World Building, the tower of the Tribune and the Times Building. Beyond this the American Tract Building and the Park Row Syndicate, thirty stories in height, the highest in the world, overtopping St. Paul Building by five stories, which marks the old site of the New York Herald. Below these tower the Havermeyer Building, the Bank of Commerce and the Surety Company with rim of gilt near the top, and south of these are seen the Manhattan Trust of Wall Street marked by its lofty tower with columns, the Unity Trust Building, the Empire Building, twenty-one



stories, and the Campanile tower of the Manhattan Life. The Exchange Court, Aldrich Court, Columbia Building, Standard Oil Building, Bowling Green, the Washington and the Produce Exchange complete the great walled highway of Commerce—Broadway, the most majestic street in the world.

Stevens Castle. Soon after leaving Pier tourists will note the commanding site of Stevens Castle on west bank Elysian Fields, above Castle, to the north.

St. Michaels Monastery, or Monastery of the Passionist Fathers, on west bank above the Elysian Fields; distinguished by large dome and towers of the St. Paul (London) style of architecture. This dome is said to be 300 feet high, and its summit is 515 feet above the Hudson.

42nd Street Pier to 129th Street Pier.

42nd Street Pier. Midway to the dwellers of Greater New York and convenient to all Elevated, Subway and Trolley Lines.

Weehawken, on the west bank, about opposite 50th Street. Near the river bank was the scene of the Hamilton and Burr duel, 1804.

Jersey City, Hoboken and Union Hill The topographical location of Jersey City, Hoboken and Union Hill will be seen on the accompanying map with Bergen Heights in the background.

Roosevelt Hospital, east side, Fifty-ninth Street, brick structure a quarter of a mile from the river, with high, pointed spire.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Elevators on east bank.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. Dedicated May 30th, 1902. Corner stone laid in 1900 by President Roosevelt when Governor.

Shadyside Village and Chemical Works, on west bank. The cosy hamlet looks like a toy village constructed of children's blocks.

Boulevard, a substantial driveway along the east shore.



Columbia University. Stately buildings on east bank.

St. Luke's Hospital. Beautiful dome in the distance south-east of college.

Cathedral St. John's the Divine. Now in construction. Will be one of the finest structures in the world.

Tomb of General Grant, east bank, just above the new buildings of Columbia University.

129 Street Pier to Yonkers.

Carmanville, (where Audubon, the ornithologist lived), a city suburb at 152d Street.

Pleasant Valley, once known as Tillie Tuedlem, on the west side, opposite Carmanville.

Union Home and School (for orphans of Soldiers and Sailors), red brick building with cupola, modern style of architecture, at 150th Street.

Trinity Cemetery, sloping back from 152d Street Station. Here are buried John Jacob Astor, Robert Livingston, Robert Fulton, General John A. Dix, and many well-known in our early and later history.

Audubon Park, north of Trinity Cemetery.

New York Institute for Deaf and Dumb, a large building of yellow Milwaukee brick—incorporated 1817.

Fort Lee, on west bank. Large Picnic House immediately below and under the southern point of the Palisades.

The Old Fort was on the southern point or bluff of the Palisades.

Fort Washington, on East Bank almost opposite. Other Revolutionary Forts in the vicinity were Fort Tyron to the north and Fort George to the south overlooking Jeffrey Hook.



West End Hotel, near Fort Washington Station on the east bank.

Fort Washington Station—Jeffrey's Hook—on the point just above the West End Hotel.

Washington Heights crown the ridge above Fort Washington, between 181st and 185th Streets.

Stewart Castle, east bank, formerly owned by A. T. Stewart.

Imwood. Station on the Hudson River Railroad, above the heights. This place was once known as Tubbie Hook.

Palisades, on west bank, extend fifteen miles from Fort Lee to Piermont, a sheer wall of trap rock from 300 to 400 feet high.

Spuyten Duyvil, on east bank northern boundary of Manhattan Island.

Site of Fort Independence, east bank, on height north of Spuyten Duyvil.

Riverdale Station. First station on the Hudson River Railroad above Spuyten Duyvil. Beautiful villas clustered on eastern bank; Yonkers rising on the green slope to the north; and the Palisades blending in the far distance with green headlands of the Ramapo Range.

Convent of Mount St. Vincent. The gray, castle-like structure in front, was once the home of Edwin Forrest.

Yonkers to West Point.

Yonkers, seventeen miles from battery on east bank.

Greystone, on east bank, crowning hill about one and a half miles north of Yonkers. Once property of Samuel J. Tilden.

Hastings, pleasant village on east bank.

Indian Head (510 feet), opposite Hastings, highest point of Palisades.



Dobb's Ferry, on east bank, named after an old Swedish ferryman.

Cottinet Place, on east bank, built of stone brought from France. Easily distinguished by light shade through the trees.

George L. Schuyler's Residence, near east bank. The late Col. James A. Hamilton's house almost east of Mr. Schuyler's. Stiner's place distinguished by its large dome.

Ardsley, on east bank, just above Dobb's Ferry.

Cosmopolitan Building, on east bank, above Ardsley.

Irvington, 24 miles from New York, named after Washington Irving.

Piermont, on west bank, with pier almost one mile in length extending into the river.

Sunnyside, home of Washington Irving, east bank, one-half mile north of Irvington Station, close to river bank and scarcely seen through the trees.

Helen Gould's Residence, east bank, prominent Abbey-like structure, known as "Lyndhurst."

Tarrytown, east bank, 23 miles from New York. Monument to captors of Major Andre, near church spire, not visible from steamer.

Nyack, west bank, opposite Tarrytown.

Tappan Zee, reaching from Dobb's Ferry to Croton Point, is about three miles wide at Tarrytown.

Sleepy Hollow, east bank, north of Tarrytown; burial place of Washington Irving; the tall shaft visible from steamer, erected by the Delavan family, is near his grave.

Kingsland Point, east bank, above light-house.

Rockwood, home of William Rockefeller. One of the most imposing residences on the Hudson.

THE INTERIOR



Mrs. Elliot F. Sheppard's Residence, on east bank.

Ramapo Mountains, on west side above Nyack, known as "Point No Point."

Ossining, on east bank, six miles north of Tarrytown. Prison buildings near the river below the village.

Rockland Lake, opposite Sing Sing, between two hills; source of the Hackensack River.

Croton River, on east bank, meets the Hudson one mile above Sing Sing; crossed by draw-bridge of the Hudson River Railroad.

Teller's Point. That part of Croton Point which juts into the Hudson. This point separates Tappan Zee from Haverstraw Bay.

Haverstraw Bay, widest part of the river; over four miles in width.

West Shore Railroad, west bank, meets the Hudson south of Haverstraw.

Haverstraw, on west bank, with two miles of brickyards.

Treason Hill, where Arnold and Andre met at the house of Joshua Hett Smith, northwest of Haverstraw.

Stony Point, west bank. Light-house built on site and from the material of old fort captured from the British by Anthony Wayne in 1778.

Verplanck's Point, on east shore, full of brickyards. It was here Baron Steuben drilled the soldiers of '76.

Tompkin's Cove, on west bank. Lime kilns and quarries.

Seylmaker's Reach. A person looking north from this point sees no break in the mountains to mark the course of the river.

Peekskill, east bank, pleasantly located on Peekskill Bay.

New York State Encampment, on bluff north of Peekskill Creek.



DADE MONUMENT AT WEST POINT.

Kidd's Point, on west bank, where steamer enters Highlands almost at a right angle.

Dunderberg Mountain, west bank, forming with Manito Mountain on the east, the southern portal of the Highlands.

Iona Island, former pleasure resort for excursions, now converted to Government use.

The Race. The river channel is so termed by navigators, between Iona Island and the east bank.

Anthony's Nose, east bank, with tunnel of Hudson River Railroad.

Montgomery Creek, on west side, empties into the Hudson about opposite the point of Anthony's Nose. *Fort Clinton* was on the south side of this creek, and *Fort Montgomery* on the north side.

J. Pierrepont Morgan's Residence, on west bank, sheltered by trees.

Sugar-Loaf, east bank, resembling an old "sugar-loaf" looking north from Anthony's Nose.

Beverly Dock, at foot of Sugar-Loaf, from which point Arnold fled to the "Vulture."

Hamilton Fish's Residence, on hillside.

William H. Osborne's Residence, on east bank; house with pointed tower north of Sugar-Loaf.

Buttermilk Falls, on the west bank, named by Washington Irving.

West Point, 50 miles from New York, Academy Buildings and Parade Grounds.

West Point to Newburgh.

Memorial Hall, commanding building on bluff above landing.

Kosciusko's Garden. Monument and spring near Memorial.



Garrison, opposite West Point on east bank.

Fort Putnam (596 feet), overlooks the Hudson on west side.

West Point Hotel, west bank, wide outlook to the north. One of the finest locations on the Hudson.

Battle Monument, surmounted by Statue of "Victory.

Constitution Island, on east bank; chain was thrown across the river at this point during the Revolution.

Old Cro' Nest, picturesque mountain north of West Point on west bank.

Cold Spring, on east bank, opposite Old Cro' Nest.

Undercliff, once the home of George P. Morris, on slope north of Cold Spring.

Break Neck Mountain, on east bank, from which point the Highlands trend away to the northwest, known as the Bacon Mountains and the Fishkill Range.

Storm King, on west bank, marking northern portal of the Highlands. It was once known as Butter Hill, and years ago Klinkersberg. Its present name was given by Willis.

Cornwall, pleasant village under the slope of Storm King.

Pollopel's Island, at northern portal of the Highlands.

Idlewild, above Cornwall, scarcely visible through the trees, former home of N. P. Willis.

Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, seen as the boat approaches the city. A flag-staff marks the point.

Newburgh to Poughkeepsie.

Newburgh, west bank, 59 miles from New York.

Fishkill Landing, on east bank, opposite Newburgh.

Low Point, or *Carthage*. On east side, 4 miles above Fishkill.

Devils Dans Kammer, point on west bank covered with cedars. Hendrick Hudson here witnessed an Indian Pow Wow.



New Hamburg, above Low Point, on the east side, at the mouth of Wappingers Creek.

Hampton Point, opposite New Hamburg. Here are the finest white cedars on the River.

Irving Grinnell's Residence, "*Netherwood*," just distinguished through the trees near the River bank.

"*The Cedars*." Residence with high tower, seen for many miles north and south.

Clinton Place, just north. The house was burned several years ago and never re-built.

Shawangunk Mountains, on the west side, reach away in the distance toward the Catskills.

Marlborough and Milton. Two pleasant villages on west bank.

Locust Grove. Home of the late S. F. B. Morse on east bank, with square central tower, and open outlook on River.

The Lookout, a wooded hill owned by Poughkeepsie Cemetery.

Livingston Place, now occupied by a Rolling Mill.

Vassar Brothers Hospital, brick buildings on the hillside.

Poughkeepsie to Kingston Point.

Poughkeepsie, 74 miles from New York. (Vassar College, two miles east, not seen from the river.)

Poughkeepsie Bridge, 12,603 feet in length. Track 212 feet above tide-water.

College Hill, marked by Parthenon building, presented as a public park to the city by W. W. Smith.

F. J. Allen's Residence, with tower and beautiful grounds.

Mrs. John F. Winslow's Residence, seen through opening of trees on east bank.

Hudson River State Hospital. Large red buildings on east bank, two miles north of Poughkeepsie.



OLD CRO' NEST AND STORM KING.

Hyde Park, on the east side, six miles north of Poughkeepsie. Connected with Poughkeepsie by a succession of villas.

Residence of Frederick W. Vanderbilt, with white marble Corinthian columns.

Manresa Institute, large building above Crum Elbow, on west side.

Dyke Estate, above Manresa Institute, square house, with square tower.

A. R. Frothingham. Grecian portico with columns.

John Burrough's brown stone cottage, north of Frothingham's.

Alexander Holland's Residence, formerly residence of John Jacob Astor, English style of architecture.

Pelham, R. L. Pell's Residence, Roman villa style, with white columns, will be seen on west bank.

Placentia, once the home of James K. Paulding, author, and brother-in-law of Washington Irving.

Staatsburgh, on east side. Dock and ice houses in foreground.

D. O. Mills' Mansion, palatial residence on the east bank above Staatsburgh.

Dinsmore's Residence, a large building charmingly located on Dinsmore Point, east bank.

Windcliff, Residence of Mr. Fricke, on east bank, a large stone villa with central tower. It was formerly the estate of Edward R. Jones. The residence just below belongs to Mr. Jacob Ruppert.

Ellerslie, residence of Ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, below Rhinecliff.

Rhinecliff, on east bank.

City of Kingston, embraces Kingston and Rondout.



BREAK NECK MOUNTAIN.

Kingston Point to Catskill.

Kingston Point. Day Line Landing. Delightful park and picnic grounds near the landing.

Ulster and Delaware Railway, at the Landing.

Old Beekman Place, on east bank, a short distance above Rhinecliff. One of the old Revolutionary houses.

Ferncliff, Residence of John Jacob Astor. Fine villa with pointed tower.

Garretson Place, north of Ferncliff, on east bank. This place long known as Clifton Point, is now the property of Louis Ehlers.

"Leacote," Douglas Merritt's Residence, north of Clifton Point.

Flatbush, village seen on west bank opposite Clifton Point.

F. H. Delano's Residence. Brown house with square tower.

Rokeby, Residence of late William B. Astor, above Astor's Point.

Barrytown, on east side.

Aspinwall Place, north of Barrytown, formerly John R. Livingston's place.

Montgomery Place. Brown house among the trees.

"Annandale," name of John Bard's Place. East of this is St. Stephen's College, a training school for the ministry.

Cruger's Residence, on Cruger's Island—once called Lower Red Hook Island.

Ruins brought from Central America, seen on the south point of Cruger's Island.

The First Steamboat, the "Claremont," was built by Robert Fulton in the Cove, known as North Bay, just north of Cruger's Island.

Tivoli, on east side, 100 miles from New York.



DAY LINE STEAMER "NEW YORK" OPPOSITE THE CATSKILLS.

Chateau of Tivoli, Residence of Col. Johnson L. de Peyster. French roof house on Terrace, south of Tivoli Station.

Glasco. South of Tivoli on the west side.

Rose Hill, Residence of Gen. J. Watts de Peyster. Residence seen among the trees north of Tivoli Station.

Saugerties, on the west side.

Idele, property of Miss Clarkson. known as the old Chancellor Place.

Hotel Kaaterskill, is plainly seen from this point, and on a clear day its verandas are visible with a glass.

Malden. Above Saugerties, on west side. Dock covered with blue stone.

Clermont. Above Tivoli, on east side. The original Livingston manor.

West Camp, on west side, above Malden.

Four County Island. West bank, near the "meeting point" of Dutchess, Columbia, Greene and Ulster.

Germantown, on east side, 105 miles from New York.

Man in the Mountain. Between Germantown and Catskill we get a fine view of the reclining giant. You can trace it by the following outline:—the peak to the south is the *knee*; the next to the north is the *breast*; and two or three above this, the *chin*, the *nose*, and the *forehead*. Highest point of the Catskills is 3,855 feet above the tide. Indian name of the Catskills was Ontiora, or Mountains of the Sky.

Roeliffe Jansen's Kill, empties into the Hudson on east bank, above what is known by the pilots as Nine Mile Tree.

Burden Mines, on east bank one mile south of Catskill Station. Furnaces for roasting ore are seen near the shore.

Herman Livingston's Residence, on point above.



RIP VAN WINKLE'S RETURN.

C. C. Abeel's Residence. Square brick house on west side, with tower, on a commanding site south of Catskill Creek.

Catskill Creek empties into the Hudson south of Catskill.

Catskill to Hudson.

Catskill, 110 miles from New York. Village one mile west from the landing. Route from this point to Catskill Mountains, via Catskill Mountain Railroad.

Prospect Park Hotel, on west bank, north of Catskill.

Cole's Grove, north of Catskill. A little back from the river was the residence of Thomas Cole, the artist.

Frederick E. Church's Residence. One of the most commanding sites and finest residences on the east bank, opposite Catskill.

John E. Gillette's Residence, nearer the river, on east bank.

Rodger's Island, on the east side, where the last battle was fought between the Mohawks and the Mahicans.

Mount Merino, two miles north of Rodger's Island, on the east bank.

Col. O. D. Ashley's Residence, on the northern slope of Mount Merino.

State Reformatory for Women, on bluff south of Hudson.

Hudson to Albany.

Hudson, 115 miles from New York. Promenade Hill just north of Landing. Connections east from this point via Boston and Albany Railroad.

Athens, an antique, quiet village, on the west bank.

Residences of S. DuBois and J. DuBois will be seen above Hudson, on the east bank.

John Clough's, large white house, above Athens, on the west side.



MOUNT TAURUS.

James Sanders, square house with Mansard roof.

Stockport. On east side, four miles north of Hudson, near the mouth of Columbiaville Creek. This creek is formed by the union of the Kinderhook and Claverack Creeks.

Four-mile Point. On west side, about 125 feet high; four miles from Hudson and four from Coxsackie.

Coxsackie. On west side, 8 miles from Hudson.

Newton Hook, opposite Coxsackie. The wooded point is called Prospect Grove.

Stuyvesant. On the east side. Once called Kinderhook Landing.

Schodack Island. On east side, about two miles above Stuyvesant. The island is about 3 miles long, covered generally with broom corn.

New Baltimore. About opposite the centre of Schodack Island; fifteen miles from Hudson and fifteen from Albany. The Government dykes begin opposite New Baltimore.

Residence of James M. Smith. Terraced grounds. Lawn extending to the River. Boat house and private dock.

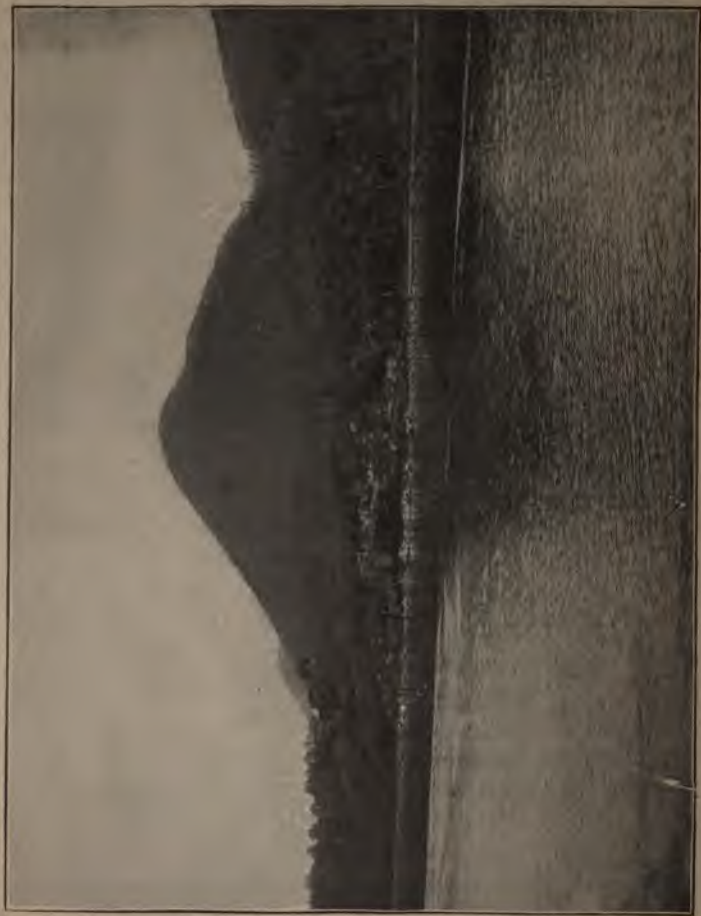
Berren Island. Site of the famous "Castle of Rensselaerstien."

Coeymans. Right above Berren Island. Above Coeymans is what is known as the Coeyman's Cross Over.

Shad Island. The first island to the westward above Coeymans; 3 miles long; old Indian fishing ground.

Castleton, a pleasant village, on east bank, in the town of Schodack; Schodack took its name from the Indian Scoti-ack, or place of the Council fire. The view from the hills is extensive and beautiful.

Mourdeners Kill, a small stream which empties into the Hudson above Castleton.



SUGAR LOAF.

Staats Island, settled by the Staats family before the arrival of the Van Rensselaers; never belonged to the Patroon. The house is about 300 years old, at least a part of it, and mostly built of stone.

The Overslaugh reaches from Van Wies' Point, (the first point above Cedar Hill), on east bank, about two miles up the river.

Albany, 142 miles from New York, is now near at hand, and we see to the south the Convent of the Sacred Heart; to the north the Cathedral, the Capitol, the State House, the City Hall, &c.

Rensselaer, opposite. Connected with Albany by ferries and two fine substantial railroad bridges, and one carriage bridge.

Old Van Rensselaer Place. One of the Van Rensselaer houses on the east bank, built before the Revolution. The tourist will note the port holes on either side of the door as defense against Indians.

The Capitol will well repay a visit. The stone-work of the halls and corridors is unrivalled. The building is a monument to the wealth and greatness of the Empire State.

Thus, in brief, the River has been traced, as it were, step by step, from New York to the head of tide-water; and these pages are therefore a practical *Guide-Board* to the various points of historic and legendary interest which literally fill the Hudson Valley.

The Tourist going South will find that this *Guide-Board* reads backwards as easily as forwards. The accompanying map has been appropriately styled a book on one page. It presents a complete topographic dictionary of things seen from the decks of the "New York" and "Albany."

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